

OFFICES:
26-CALLE URUGUAY-26
MONTEVIDEO
MANAGER . . . H. B. Greenwood.
EDITOR . . . H. Castle Ayre.
TELEPHONE «LA URUGUAYA» No. 76
AND «COOPERATIVA» No. 67

The River Plate Times

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
«ARODEM» OR «INDENT»—Montevideo
EUROPEAN AGENTS
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CALLE RECONQUISTA 208.—ESCRITORIO No. 42

VOL. II.

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

No. 77.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS

DR. N. TIDEMAND—MEDICO-CIRUJANO-PARTERO.—Especialista para las enfermedades de los ojos, de los oídos y de la garganta y muy especialmente para las enfermedades de las señoras.—Consultas de 11 a.m. a 3 p.m.—Cámaras, 159.

DR. W. LEOPOLD—Professor of the Medical Faculty of the Republic of Uruguay. Consultations from 2 to 3 p.m.—Calle Colon 192.

J. O'DONOGHUE—M.R.C.V.S. Official Veterinary Surgeon to the Jockey Club.—Calle 25 de Mayo No. 257.

BOURSE AND HILL—AMERICAN DENTISTS, Specialists.—Sarandí 351.—Hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

G. P. MORRISON—SURGEON DENTIST, 127 Rincon, Plaza Matriz.—Consultations from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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PARCUS Y KEXEL—ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.—Calle Buenos Aires núm. 93.—Montevideo.

PHIBBS THURBURN—Stock and Exchange Broker.—Corredor de Número.—72, Calle Zabala, 72.

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THE RIVER PLATE TIMES

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The River Plate Times

MONTEVIDEO, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

The Western and Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company.

In our issue of the 6th, we called attention to what we considered an injury to which commerce was threatened, through the unreasonable treatment this important Company was receiving at the hands of the Brazilian Government, who, either through the mismanagement or want of tact on the part of the Agent sent out by the Company's London Board to assist their representative in Rio, or from some other cause, have refused to allow them to lay down the new cable they have lately brought out to duplicate their line, an improvement, business men would very quickly appreciate, this new cable instead of benefitting our commercial houses, being at present condemned to lie idle in this port, in the Company's steamer «Norman».

In our issue of the 9th Mr. Edward Jones, the Manager of the Platense Brazilian and Oriental Telegraphs, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Brazilian Government, which however he, no doubt quite unintentionally, places in the unenviable position of a Government that has allowed itself to be hoodwinked and has foolishly neglected to look after its own interest or to uphold its own rights.

Now, this is certainly not our opinion of the Imperial Government, who have always appeared to us great sticklers for the exact fulfilment of all the conditions imposed by them on those to whom they have granted concessions, and we certainly think the attitude they have hitherto assumed with the Western and Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, calculated to confirm our judgment, notwithstanding the very contrary opinion expressed by Mr. Jones, who appears to us not only mistaken in this respect but also in the deductions he draws from the articles he quotes from the concession granted the Brazilian Submarine Company. His first deduction, for example, is that the Brazilian Submarine Company has no right even to have an office for the public in all Brazil; but the article on which he founds this opinion states: «The terminal station in Brazil will be worked by employees of the Company», and «The Government will establish in the same building, or if this should be impossible, in the adjacent building, the Telegraph Department, etc.» Now what is meant by the «building» referred to, if it is not an office for the public? To us the words appear to show that the Company has a preferential right to such offices, the Government officials being liable to have to put up with the «adjacent building».

His remark that, «they», the Company, «were to receive all messages from and hand them to the employees of the Government», is liable to misconception. All telegrams coming signalled «via land lines» are, we believe, handed to the Government officials and transmitted by them; but with respect to other messages, the Government has certainly a right to receive them, not necessarily for transmission but simply for fiscalization. Art. 6, of the concession referred to, says «all telegrams or despatches from Brazil to Europe and Portuguese possessions shall come into the hands of the employees of the terminal station through the medium of the employees of the Government according to the instructions which it may issue» and it may fairly be presumed that all such instructions have been carried out, as the Brazilian Government have, as we have already hinted, always been very careful to enforce the fulfilment of all the obligations contained in the contracts that have celebrated with the Company, now even refusing to allow the duplication of their cables as it is not clearly stipulated, we presume, in the contract.

With regard to the second deduction, that the Company was «intended to work exclusively in combination with the Brazilian land lines», art. 3 of the Western and Brazilian concession distinctly states, «The enterprise may enter into agreements with other Companies».

It is land lines were intended to monopolize all the work precedent from Europe, what was the good of granting a concession to the English Company at all?

With respect to tariffs, it is well known that the Brazilian land lines are working at a considerable loss, and we may fairly presume that the arrangement of the rates agreed upon between the two Companies was simply to defeat the «dog-in-the-man-

ger» policy of the Brazilian National Telegraph Department, which, utterly incapable themselves of satisfying the requirements of the public, appeared to foolishly and wrongfully endeavour to annihilate the Western and Brazilian Company even at the expense of the National purse.

Correspondence.

(The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed under this head. Correspondents must accompany all letters with their names, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.)

HERMANOS GOLD MINES

To the Editor.

Sir,

In your issue of Tuesday there appeared what purported to be a «declaration» made by our President and his Minister of Government, to establish disputed title to property. This «declaration», if real, should be brought to the notice of every citizen of the country and of every foreigner owning property here, for it involves a principle so dangerous, that it should by no means be allowed to pass unnoticed and become a precedent.

That act was an act of arbitrary power or rather an usurpation of judicial functions such as has seldom been attempted even in any of the S. American Republics. This Republic, Mr. Editor, has a constitution, and all are bound to obey it, not the People only, but all the powers of government as well.

By this Constitution were created the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary department of the government now existing, and by it, the powers of each of these branches have been very carefully limited and defined. To the Legislative power, (The Chambers), belongs the right and duty of making the laws. No other power in the Republic can make them. But the Chambers that make the laws, can do nothing else. Not one of the laws it makes, can it execute. This belongs to the Executive Power, and to it only.

The Executive Power is charged with exactly that duty, but not the slightest power has it to legislate, or make laws.

The powers of the judicial branch of the government are the most sacred, the most important and the most clearly defined of any. These powers are above all the others, for to this branch it belongs, not only to define the Constitution itself, but also to decide the limits of the powers of the co-ordinate branches of government.

Just as the two first named branches of government can never legally encroach upon each other, so neither of them can encroach upon the judiciary. These three branches of government have their duties and their spheres so carefully and exactly defined by the Constitution that the mere attempt of any one branch to encroach upon another, causes the act to become unconstitutional and illegal, and leaves the encroaching power open to censure and sometimes to punishment.

No unconstitutional act can be legal. Every act of encroachment by one branch of the government upon another branch is unconstitutional. Prove the act of encroachment therefore, and you prove the act to be both unconstitutional and illegal.

After this brief explanation, will any one be so hardy as to declare that the President or his Minister is invested by the law with authority to hear and determine causes and to administer justice between parties in dispute? Are the President and his Ministers judges?—Are they courts of justice? Can they make judicial decisions? Most certainly not. Any attempt to do this is a clear encroachment upon the rights and duties of the judicial branch of the Government and therefore, in its very inception, illegal and unconstitutional.

And yet this is exactly what President Tajes and his Minister have pretended to do, if what you have published is correct. He and his Minister have pretended to decide a disputed property title: A matter that clearly belongs only to the courts!—For this reason his «declaration» is not worth the paper it is printed upon, so far as a legal decision is concerned. The moment that question comes before the courts—and I see by your advertising column that it is on its way there,—the matter will be decided upon its merits without the slightest reference, except for censure,—to the said declaration.

Federick Crocker.

NOTE.—In deference to Mr. Crocker, and in order to let both sides be heard, we have published the above letter, but at the same time we think it necessary to disclaim any participation in his deductions. His explanation of the constitution is certainly simple, lucid and undeniable, but, nevertheless, we do not see that he is altogether justified in his application he makes of it. To our thinking, it is only fair to presume that in issuing the «declaration» in question, the President and his Minister, as representing the Executive Power, make themselves the mouthpiece of a proper judicial opinion previously obtained, just as when they attach their signatures to a law or decree, they make themselves the mouthpiece as well as the active instrument of the Legislative Chambers.—Editor. R. P. T.

Uruguay Republic

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

Saint Wilfrid. Our Lady of Pilar. Saint Eastaguis. Pekin surrendered to the French and English armies, 1860. General Robert Lee died, 1870. The «Phoenix» wrecked, 1882. Fordham, the Jockey, died, 1887. 235 days pass, 79 to the end of the year.

PARLIAMENT.
In the Chamber of Representatives, on Thursday, the bill for canalisation of the Miguelete, in transit from the other Chamber, was passed to the Committee of Foment. In reference to the modifications introduced by the Senate in the Bill for the reform of the law of primary and secondary teaching, the legislative Committee reported unfavourably, and a vote was accordingly passed insisting on the Bill in its first form. The Committee of Finance having reported favourably on the Bill authorising the E. P. to contract with M. H. and Co. for waterworks in Salto and Paysandú, the bill was passed without debate, in the modified form approved by the Senate. On the motion of Sr. Rodriguez, who spoke in name of the Committee of Foment, the modification in the Miguelete Canalisation Bill, extending the concession to 20 years, was reconsidered and finally approved. The sitting then closed.

DECREES.
The decree has been issued authorising the Economic Administrative Board of Montevideo to expropriate, on account of public utility, the lands necessary to open a road for the transit of live-stock from the Northern market (Tablada del Norte) to the Cerro, as also the portions necessary for widening the existing roads joining the route. These expropriations are to be made in accordance with the reigning law, and the cost thereof to be charged to the Municipal Loan.

HANDS.
53 masons and carpenters arrived from Buenos Aires in the Tridante yesterday, contracted to work at the National Hotel, which is fast approaching completion.

RACES.
The following are the weights assigned for the races to be held at Maroñas, Sunday, October 20.

Premio Selección—1000 metres.—Stud Sin Rival, Sin Nombre, 57 kilos; idem Artigas, Tio Lark, 57 kilos; idem Solís, 57 kilos; idem Sarandí, Tarista, 55 1/2 kilos; idem Libertad, Girondino, 55 kilos; idem Sarandí, A. Negra, 54 kilos; idem Nacional, Thelma, 53 kilos; idem Centauro, Md. Pompadour, 53 kilos; idem Montevideo, Lucracia, 53 kilos; idem Eclia, Candidato, 52 kilos; idem Gladiadores. Doña Juanita, 46 kilos; idem Latino, Catein, 46 kilos.

Premio Kennis—1400 metres.—Stud Oriental, Fulminante, 59 1/2 kilos; idem Oriental, Política, 59 kilos; idem Charrúa, Tili-maque, 59 kilos; idem Solís, 59 kilos; idem Sarandí, Lady Flora, 56 kilos; idem Montevideo, Lucracia, 52 kilos; idem Sud Progreso, Rondador, 51 kilos.

Premio Casey—1750 metres.—Stud Oriental, Fulminante, 60 kilos; idem Charrúa, Tili-maque, 57 kilos; idem Oriental, Política, 57 kilos; idem Progreso, Guaviví, 56 kilos; idem Charrúa, Tesorera, 55 kilos; idem Sarandí, Sarandí, 54 kilos; idem Gladiador, Jonquil, 53 kilos; idem Nacional, Arugas, 52 kilos.

Premio Montevideo—3500 metres.—Stud Oriental (H. A.), Recuerdo 61 kilos; id. Gladiadores, Oriental 52 id.; id. Charrúa, Brillant 59 id.; id. Aguiar, Noblesse 56 id.; id. Progreso, Guaviví 55 id.; id. Sarandí, Lady Flora 55 id.; id. Sarandí, Halcón 53 id.; id. Ecurie Frou-Frou, Tribuna 53 id.; id. Capricho, Solitario 46.

ENGLISH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The following is the list of events of the Athletic Sports to be held by the pupils of Mr. T. J. Ash's English School at the Cricket Ground, next Monday afternoon. 1. Throwing the Cricket Ball.—2. Bowling and Batting.—3. Long Jump (2 divisions).—4. 100 yards flat race (2 divisions).—5. High Jump.—6. Three-legged race.—7. 440 yards flat race.—8. 100 yards flat race for juniors.—9. 250 yards flat race (2 divisions).—10. Obstacle race.—11. Hurdle race, 120 yards.—12. Half mile flat race.—13. Mounted race.—14. Tug of War.—15. Consultation race. With this varied list of events and the liberal number of entries that have been made, there is little doubt of the success of the sports.

ASSAULT.
Late on Thursday evening, as a man named Jose Logardo was going home, in calle Reconquista between Colon and Perez Castellanos, he was stopped and attacked by two soldiers of the 3rd Infantry who, without provocation, stabbed him in the chest and shoulders, inflicting severe wounds which necessitated his removal to the Hospital. The soldiers, who were drunk at the time, were arrested.

RACING.
Not in the capital alone, but throughout the Republic, the interest in horse-racing is assuming large proportions. As a proof of this we may mention that race-meetings take place to-morrow in the towns of San José, Durazno, Canelones and Florida. In Paysandú a Jockey Club is being formed and a new course will soon be opened.

H. M. S. PINAFORE.
There will be a full rehearsal for ladies and gentlemen this evening, at 8 p.m. sharp.

A NEW MINERAL REGION.
In addition to the mining and quarry districts already known, a new one is now being brought to public notice called «La Uruguay». It is situated at «Solís Grande» near the Montes station on the Minas railway. It is said that gold, silver and copper are to be found here, and Sr. Benito Diaz Salazar, on behalf of the proprietor, is now prepared to grant mining rights and concessions.

SENTENCE.
Rufino Terra, who shot Ramon Peraldo at India Muerta, April 13, 1889, has just been sentenced by Judge Ballesteros to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

PAYSANDU.
The river Uruguay is reported as rising again, and a repetition of the recent floods is feared. Small pox has appeared in the city once more. Building is going on in all parts of the city, and the local Board daily receives applications for permits. The master builders are consequently very busy, but are retarded for want of hands. Amongst the new buildings now in construction may be mentioned those for the Local Board and for Sres. L. Branca, M. Horia, Sacarello, A. Legar, Cassareto, Lombys, A. Baptista, L. Araujo, J. Carzolio, etc.

TELEGRAMS.
The following telegrams are waiting at the office of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. Cerrito 183. (By permission of the Co.)

A. Aguirre—Bastelley—Gaspar L. Dominguez—Victoriano Luano—Professor Winter—Rosalia B. de Cachon—Masiver—Diego Landers—Carlos F. Burgos—Luisa Chilaert—José Cambon—Guillermo Aldao—Santiago Carvallo—Jorge Shadichi—Arturo Sierra—Enrique Sarantes—Juana Romero—Maria Gardela—F. Alprato—Juan Blaqueque—Abello—Benito Corrasa—Manes Aspro—Demetrio Brausquin—Francisco Alprato—Eugenio Ferrason.

Argentine Republic

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The bill for amending the law of Civil Marriage has been despatched by the Committee to which it was referred. The following are the principal alterations: The sections of Art. 19 are struck out which require the production of a certificate of birth, and, in the case of widow or widowers, of a certificate of the death of the previous husband or wife. Also Arts 20 and 21 relating to such certificates and Arts 22 to 25 relating to the affixing of notice of the intended marriage to the outer door of the Registry for 18 days. Art. 47, relating to the celebration of the marriage, is to be altered by inserting in its place the following: If from the preceding inquiries it appear to the public officer in charge of the Register that the future spouses are able to marry, he shall proceed immediately to celebrate the marriage so that everything may appear in a single record; in which shall be entered also: 1. The declaration of the contracting parties that they take each other as husband and wife, and that of the public officer that they are joined in the name of the law. 2. The acknowledgement of natural children, if any. 3. The name, appellation, age, legal state, profession and domicile of the witnesses, if different from those who declare the capacity of the contracting parties. 4. The mention of the power of attorney if the marriage be by proxy. The following is to be added to Art. 47: «If the capacity of the contracting parties be not proved, or if there be opposition or denunciation of any impediment, the celebration of the marriage shall be postponed until these points are decided and a copy of the record shall be given to the parties interested, if they required it, in order that they may make an application to the Civil Judge» The present Art. 47 is then to follow as a new article, omitting sect. 6 relating to publication of notice of the marriage Art. 51, relating to the refusal to celebrate the marriage, is struck out.

RAILWAY NEWS.

On the 13th instant, Messrs. Meigs and Hume's Bahia Blanca and North Western Railway will be commenced at Bahia Blanca.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday and passed, without discussion, the bill authorizing Enrique de Galzain and Co. to make without any guarantee, a broad gauge line from Villa Mercedes, San Luis, through Carloti, to the line from Villa Casilda to Melicú, there forming two branches to Rosario and San Nicolás respectively. The Chamber also passed the bill authorizing Emilio Nougier and Co. to make, without any guarantee, a broad gauge railway from Capilla del Señor to Giles; also the bill authorizing Pedro Beck and Co. to make, without any guarantee, a broad gauge railway from Buenos Aires, through San Justo, Marcos Paz, Las Heras, Monte, Las Flores, Alvear, Bolívar, and Guaminí, to Trenque Lauquen with a branch to General Acha. The Chamber then discussed the bill granting to Sr. Saturnino de la Precilla a guarantee of 5 oja for 20 years for making a railway from Villa Mercedes, San Luis, through the principal agricultural departments of San Juan, along the valley of Calingasta to the mining districts and terminating at Maliman. The kilometre cost of the line was fixed for the purposes of the guarantee at \$27,000. Sr. Arias proposed to add the Cambaceres clause, making the line pass to the State in 59 years: Sr. Carbonell said that he had voted for this clause as regards railways through populated districts, where a good profit was assured, but this line would pass through a desert region. Upon a division the votes were equally divided. Sr. Malles asked for reconsideration of the matter, because, with such a clause, the line would not be made. Another division was then taken and the article was rejected by 23 against 22 votes, another deputy having entered the Chamber in time to secure this result.

At the following sitting of the Deputies Achaval and Co. proposed a line from Jujuy to Santa Catalina and La Quiaca, an extension of the Central Northern Railway, Deputy Basualdo dwelt on the fact that the line would open communication with Bolivia. Deputy Varela Ortiz opposed but the Bill was finally passed.

The Revenue Board has informed the Minister of Finance that the Sanitary Works Company sells articles which it is allowed to import duty free under the supposition that they are intended to be used in the Sanitary Works. The Board advises that severe measures should be immediately taken to stop this abuse.

GREAT SALE.
The great sale of Mr. Kemmis's race horses took place yesterday at Bullrich's Auction Mart, which was crammed from floor to ceiling. The prices obtained for Balmoral and Buckstone are the highest on record in South America.

LA PLATA.
The Senate held a session on Tuesday. Sr. Mendez moved that preference should be given to the consideration of the contract between the E. P. and Juan L. Somera for selling him land at San Nicolás for establishing grain-elevators. Sr. Benites reported, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, in favour of the contract. He said that Ballesteros Zorrarín and Co. had protested against it on the ground that they had previously obtained a similar contract from the Municipality of San Nicolás, but, if so, they should take the proper steps to enforce their right; if the committee had nothing to do with the matter Sr. Benites, who dissented from the Report of the Committee, delivered a philosophical discourse, which occupies nearly three columns of the *Nación*, and in which he sketched the history of parliamentary government of social progress and of political economy from the time of the invasion of Italy by Attila to the present day; he also gave a biography of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and finished his speech, which it appears is only a preface to the great oratorical attack which he intends to make upon concessions of all kinds, by stating that he was opposed to the theories of the majority of the Committee concerning railways. Sr. Hernandez, in reply to adverse criticisms, contended that legislators have a perfect right to contract with the E. P., or to initiate before the Legislature concessions in which they are personally interested. The Senate passed the bill against the votes of Senators Benitez and Bonorino.

TELEGRAMS.
(HAVAS AGENCY)
Buenos Aires, October 11.

At a meeting of ministers it was decided to suppress a considerable number of expenses voted by Congress. It is stated that the E. P. will pass the laws and pensions recently voted.

A decree has been issued withdrawing 41 millions from the National Bank, on account of the Government deposits in «curso legal».

The National property has been valued by a special committee at 730 million dollars.

Government has resolved to fine and deprive of their privileges those seamen that bring imbecile, decrepit, criminal and useless immigrants.

On Sunday, the third anniversary of the present government, a manifestation will take place. The political clubs of the various parishes will assist.

Rain continues to fall throughout the province.

Dr. Aldao, President of the Provincial Bank, has discovered some important swindles perpetrated by the staff, some of whom have been arrested.

The Progress Club intends building a new club-house for itself in the May avenue.

Congress has approved the Blackett scheme for a direct cable to Europe, with a guarantee of 1 per cent (f) on a capital of 11 million gold dollars.

An extensive attempt at smuggling was discovered in the Custom House on Wednesday. The authors were caught red-handed.

The *Sub-America* denies the news of the approaching realisation of an Argentine loan.

A petition has been presented for a concession on a steam tramway line from Floresta to San Andres de Giles.

The E. P. has rejected the schemes of Messrs. Meigs and Wilkinson for guaranteed railways.

Next week the Provincial Bank will have some important discounting operations, preference being given to farmers and stock breeders.

Copenhagen, October 10.

The Czar has just embarked for Kiel, whence he will go to Berlin to return the German Emperor's visit.

Rome, October 10.

The negotiations for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Russia and the Vatican have proved quite successful.

Sophia, October 10.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has left for Vienna and Munich.

FREE IMPORTATION.

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The great sale of Mr. Kemmis's race horses took place yesterday at Bullrich's Auction Mart, which was crammed from floor to ceiling. The prices obtained for Balmoral and Buckstone are the highest on record in South America.

LA PLATA.
The Senate held a session on Tuesday. Sr. Mendez moved that preference should be given to the consideration of the contract between the E. P. and Juan L. Somera for selling him land at San Nicolás for establishing grain-elevators. Sr. Benites reported, on behalf of the majority of the Committee, in favour of the contract. He said that Ballesteros Zorrarín and Co. had protested against it on the ground that they had previously obtained a similar contract from the Municipality of San Nicolás, but, if so, they should take the proper steps to enforce their right; if the committee had nothing to do with the matter Sr. Benites, who dissented from the Report of the Committee, delivered a philosophical discourse, which occupies nearly three columns of the *Nación*, and in which he sketched the history of parliamentary government of social progress and of political economy from the time of the invasion of Italy by Attila to the present day; he also gave a biography of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and finished his speech, which it appears is only a preface to the great oratorical attack which he intends to make upon concessions of all kinds, by stating that he was opposed to the theories of the majority of the Committee concerning railways. Sr. Hernandez, in reply to adverse criticisms, contended that legislators have a perfect right to contract with the E. P., or to initiate before the Legislature concessions in which they are personally interested. The Senate passed the bill against the votes of Senators Benitez and Bonorino.

TELEGRAMS.
The following telegrams are waiting at the office of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. Cerrito 183. (By permission of the Co.)

A. Aguirre—Bastelley—Gaspar L. Dominguez—Victoriano Luano—Professor Winter—Rosalia B. de Cachon—Masiver—Diego Landers—Carlos F. Burgos—Luisa Chilaert—José Cambon—Guillermo Aldao—Santiago Carvallo—Jorge Shadichi—Arturo Sierra—Enrique Sarantes—Juana Romero—Maria Gardela—F. Alprato—Juan Blaqueque—Abello—Benito Corrasa—Manes Aspro—Demetrio Brausquin—Francisco Alprato—Eugenio Ferrason.

Argentine Republic

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The bill for amending the law of Civil Marriage has been despatched by the Committee to which it was referred. The following are the principal alterations: The sections of Art. 19 are struck out which require the production of a certificate of birth, and, in the case of widow or widowers, of a certificate of the death of the previous husband or wife. Also Arts 20 and 2

Ferro-Carril Central del Uruguay

Itinerario a regir desde el 15 de Setiembre de 1889 hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS												
ESTACIONES	1	3	5	7	9	11	13					
Central	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15					
Yatay	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20					
Yatay	6.25	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25					
Yatay	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30					
Yatay	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35					
Yatay	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40					
Yatay	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45					
Yatay	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50					
Yatay	6.55	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55					
Yatay	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00						
Yatay	7.05	8.05	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05						
Yatay	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10						
Yatay	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15						
Yatay	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20						
Yatay	7.25	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25						
Yatay	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30						
Yatay	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35						
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Yatay	12.50											
Yatay	12.55											
Yatay	13.00											

Ferro-Carril del Norte

Itinerario a regir hasta nuevo aviso

SALIDAS			
ESTACIONES	1	3	5
Y PUNTOS DE PARADA	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Central	4.30	8	5.12
Miguelote	4.42	8.12	5.18
Fyinn	4.46	8.16	5.16
Noceti	4.49	8.19	5.19
Perez	4.56	8.26	5.26
Paso de la Arena	5	8.30	5.25
Llamas	5.07	8.37	5.37
Lecoc	5.17	8.47	5.37
Santa Lucia	5.22	8.52	5.52

REGRESOS			
ESTACIONES	2	4	6
Y PUNTOS DE PARADA	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Santa Lucia	6.30	0.30	6.20

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Supplement

The River Plate Times

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

THIS SPACE TO LET

THESE

ENSLAVED BY AN OATH.

By Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks.

AUTHOR OF "GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE", "THE MANCHESTER MAN", "IN HIS OWN HAND", ETC.

CHAPTER IV.

(Continued)

By this time they had gained the point where they quitted the high road. A misty twilight was coming on apace, and the overhanging woods of Grimescar through which the road was cut had served to deepen the shade.

The bye-path they took had not even the semblance of a public road, but it led obliquely to a wider and much more frequented track, which in course of time was known as the Out Lane, and gave its name to a cluster of dwellings a mile beyond where already had been set a couple of cottages occupied by weavers. At the second of these Wat stopped to introduce his wife.

There was no occasion to knock. The door stood wide open as if to let out a stifling cloud of badly smelling steam.

There happened to be no one at home but an untidy looking woman Wat addressed as Betty Logmore, and a five-year-old boy whom she called Siak.

She was hanging long hanks of newly-sized warps up to hooks in the rafters to dry, and was mounted on a chair. Without coming down from her perch she explained, "My maister's gone wi John Walkers to prentice his lad Ben to Maister Wood o' the cropping shop at Longroyd Bridge, an has na coom home yet."

He's a life lad to go so far, said Wat. "Heigh, bud folk mun do as they can on these hard times. And dunnot you know as Walker's have gone to live at Longroyd? We're getting a wayver living next us now."

"No," answered Hartland. "I've heard nowt. I nobbut come back last week. But hanno you a word for my bonny wife?"

"Aye, bud I canna get deawn fur any body till I have hooked up th' last hank. Folk mun tak me as they find me, rough or smooth."

Marian thought there was more of the rough than the smooth. But Betty, having disposed of her wet and sticky warps stepped to the floor, wiped her hands on her striped wooley apron, and made up for the tardiness of her greeting by the heartiness with which she shook the stranger's hand, and hoped they might be better friends. Then she apologised after a sort.

"It's allus th' way if strange folk look in, one's sure to be all in a muck. But Tom's been that hard set for warp, I war bain to size warps mysen or lat th' loom stand idle. An' I've ne'er had time to redd up the heave, though I've been agate slavin sin dayleat. Neaw, Siak, leave go o' Mrs. Hartland's cloak; she dunnot want to be plagued wi' a bearn."

The child, attracted by Marian's winsome smiles, had sidled up to her and caught at a fold of her cloak with fingers that certainly might have been cleaner, looking wistfully up in her face the while. He seemed to shrink from his mother's rebuke and the hand she put forth to drag him away.

"Nay, I love childer; do not scold him," said Marian, patting the rough brown head; "we shan be friends some day," and as they were going stooped down to kiss the upturned face, regardless of the stains upon it.

Josiah—or Siak—looked after her in wonderment. He got more cuffs than kisses, poor lad.

"Happen when ye come again I've not be so thrang," an' I've noan sor not as ye may think," were Betty's parting words as she left the damp unsavoury cottage for the fresh air without.

"Are those our nearest neighbours?" asked Marian when fairly out of hearing, in a tone which implied more than she said.

"Aye, and not bad neighbours either. Betty's roughness is all outside, as ye may happen find soon day. An' th' sizing o' warps inside th' heave is not like to sweeten th' temper. Betty has a hard life on it."

They had pursued an almost indistinguishable path upwards for about half a mile, when the gurgling and plashing of the nameless beck told them they were at home, before an abrupt turn round a knoll revealed the twinkling light set in the cottage window, and Pincher's bark saluted their ears.

It's pleasant to find oneself expected, cried Marian in well-satisfied tones when the open door revealed three wooden porringers and spoons set on the clean table, and the three-legged iron pot steaming on the fire proclaimed that the old man had a good mess of oatmeal porridge ready for them.

The fare was homely but welcome to the weary and hungry couple. They had had a good stiff walk, and came back laden. Besides the wool, he had brought home cloth and corduroy to be made up, and Marian's basket had contained a tolerable weight of provisions, of which the rare luxuries of tea and sugar were but small items; not much of a load to start with, but quite sufficient to carry up hill for miles. But she was young and happy, and scarcely felt the weight until she set it down.

SPACES

Of course shears and needles were as busy as the wheel, and Wat whistled blithely in the fulness of content.

He had trudged over the moor and the footbridge spanning the infant Colne to Marsden, a small but promising little place on the rocky confines of Lancashire. There he found Mr. Horsley and a builder with plans and measuring rod, laying down the lines of the new mill, whilst a gang of men with picks and spades were already digging the foundation.

Mr. Horsley was too much engaged to bestow on him more attention than a nod until the builder had marked out the ground according to his plan, the extent of which took Wat by surprise.

When at length he was beckoned into the dingy old counting house, and bidden to measure his customer for a strong drab suit that should stand rough usage among mortar and masonry, or in the mill, Wat ventured to ask—

"Is it true, sir, as ye're going to set up machines as shan work without hands?"

"Mr. Horsley smiled. "No machine works altogether without hands to feed and keep it going. But Enoch Taylor and his brother James are making machinery for my new mill that shall do more and better work than many men, and in less time."

"Heigh, sir, but what will th' poor folk do then?"

"Dof why, tend the machines, or help to make them. We shall be able to supply warp and weft to keep the weavers' looms going. You must be aware how often they stand empty and idle for want of both, and how the thirsty wool-combers keep spinners and weavers waiting."

"Aye, sure," assented Wat.

But it is only the masters who know how they lose time, money, and opportunities for selling, through the dishonest waste and reckless carelessness of combers, spinners, and others to whom they entrust their wool for manipulation in their far-scattered homes.

Mr. Horsley's brow contracted as he said this, and Hartland was struck with the tone of determination and resolute will with which he added, "We mean to start business on a different plan. I've no mind to be dependent on any workmen's sobriety or punctuality to keep faith with my customers. I mean to have all done on our own premises, under my own eye, and at less cost time and labour."

(To be continued.)

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The public are advised that from this date no real estate proposal will receive attention unless signed by the proprietor; or his properly authorized broker.

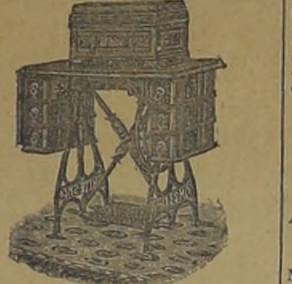
The Secretary.

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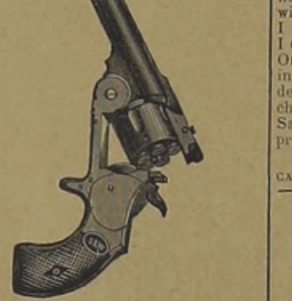
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CALLE CERRITO No. 139

Letters are waiting here for the following:—Those marked with an asterisk are registered:—

*Anderson Gustavo—Blake Mr. James (2)—Brown Mr. Isiah—Bruce Mr. William—Billing Mr. J. F.—Barnet Mr. R. (4)—Bates B. W. (3)—Barley Mr. T. (2)—Bates B. W.—Boaler John—Cameron Mr. W. John—Caird Mr. David—Canning Mr. W. W.—Carbery Mr. Rodger—Crawford Robert—Cubly Williams—Donnelly Mr. James—Evans Mr. John—Enillay John—Ford Frederick Esq.—Fiorace (2)—Flaie Mr. Thomas—Frail Mr. John C. Goulding Mr. George—Gerrish E. Hunt Mr. R.—Hazzard Henry Esq.—Hicks Frank Esq. (4)—Heines Carl Gustavo—Howatt George—Jones E. (2)—Kirsch J.—Loney Charles D.—Lane Mr. J.—Lieve Le John—Monte Phail Mr. A. Mc.—Maxwell Mr. J.—McKenzie Howard—Nyberg Desed—Peter E. Esq.—Power Patrick—Petrol A. E.—Reames Mr. George—Stiles Robert—Scott Mr. Duncan—Smith Mr. James (2)—Scott Mr. Robert A.—Saunders Mr. Charles J. (2)—Scott Mr. James—Sells Robert—Spurrier D.—Spiere D.—Stewart J.—Sommalaenen A.—Shadick S.—Schuman Ernest—Uhlenbroich—Vine James Richard—Williamson Mr. David—Watts F.—Walters Fred—Wenn Mr. R.—Williams O.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Letters are waiting here for the following:—

Allen, Capt. James—Abby Dr. E. A. (2)—Ascarel Leone—Barton William (2)—Boller Edward H. (3)—Burns J. Cleomey A. B.—Burrell Stephen—Barlett F. W.—Barron Albert—Beallied J. Callen—Birkright C. M.—Colcord A. C. (3)—Corbett Mrs. F. E.—De Leon Jud F.—Dehl G. A.—Davis Richard—Dean Samuel—Fischer Charles (2)—Graham Capt. S. R.—Steims M. F.—Harron P. Hansell (2)—Hartmann Mrs. Julia—Havener J. W.—Hayward Mr.—Holmquist August—Hartzell Harry M.—Jernagan Hon. Thomas—Johnson Frederick—Jackson Edward O.—Smith Charles (2)—Longfellow C. A.—Sandom Robt—Little Juv W.—McDonald C. M.—McDonald P. R.—McCarthy D.—McGill William—Nickerson U. H.—Neilsen Fov. Richard—Olcott R. M.—Peaslee Horace A.—Robinson Thomas—Robinson Edgar (4)—Robbins Nathaniel A.—Robinson A. A.—Reed Miss Nellie F.—Smith George A.—Smith Edme F. (2)—Smith Daniel W.—Styron Sulher H.—Soli Charles—Snow Capt. W. G.—Vellers Guss—Woods Rev Mr.—Woods Rev Thos. B.—Made Capt Willard—Wright Capt E. S.—Wash Capt—Urguhart Wm.

A CONSPIRATOR IN SPITE OF MYSELF.

CHAPTER III.

MYSTERY (CONTINUED).

We entered the pinnace, which was a boat of considerable size, to the number of twelve, all told—namely, the aged officer, whom for distinction's sake I may style M. le Duc; the young officer who had boarded the lugger, who from his being addressed as Altezza, I judged to be of princely rank; the two youthful subalterns; the two ladies; the padrone

and myself, and four others attired in the garb of soldiers, whom, from their manners and appearance, I suspected to be of superior rank. When all were seated, the boat was shoved off, and was pulled by the Italian sailors towards the lofty Cape on the northern shore of the Gulf, behind which the Italian corvette lay at anchor. Scarcely, however, were we out of sight of the guardhouse, when, on a signal given by M. le Duc, the Italian naval officer and the six oarsmen were suddenly seized all at the same moment, and ruthlessly hurled overboard! I uttered a cry of alarm, as also did one of the young subalterns; but I was sternly commanded to be silent by M. le Duc; while the Prince, as I may style the younger leader of the party, whispered in the ear of the young subaltern officer, as if to reassure him. Then addressing the padrone and me in French, and pointing to two huge buoys—to which large vessels that entered the Gulf were sometimes moored, and between which we were passing—he said: "Do not fear for the sailors; you see they can swim; and they will cling to yonder buoys until help comes to them."

The sailors were swimming towards the buoys, and they reached them before

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we in the pinnace lost sight of them; we were therefore satisfied as to their safety. It was evident that the sailors had quitted the corvette prepared for self-defence, anticipating the probability of an attack from some band of insurgents; for each man carried a ship's pistol stuck in his belt, and I had noticed that there were several cutlasses lying in the sternsheets of the pinnace. But even if it had been possible for them to use their pistols when seized so suddenly and unexpectedly, the weapons were now rendered harmless by immersion in the water.

The oars were now taken by the padrone and me and the four men, attired like ourselves as soldiers; while M. le Duc took upon himself the office of steersman; and the pinnace was now pulled across the Gulf in the opposite direction into the deep shadow caused by the high land. Then we pulled along the land close in-shore until we rounded Point Licos, and beheld *La bella Jeanette* lying quietly at anchor a short distance ahead, with a lantern hoisted to her masthead. We now steered direct towards the lugger, and were soon alongside, to the great astonishment and alarm of the crew left on board. It would have been useless for them to have offered resistance; but some minutes elapsed after we had clambered on board, before the men could believe that it was really the padrone and I who stood on the deck before them in the guise of Italian soldiers. It was yet hardly four o'clock A. M.; for the events I have narrated had passed rapidly, and it was still dark—darker indeed than it had been at midnight, for the moon was on the wane.

You assured me, said M. le Duc to the padrone, that your vessel could be got under weigh in a few moments. Lower the lantern, and get her under weigh immediately.

"Whither, Monsieur?" asked Gustavo, who still trembled with fright.

"Ask no questions, but obey the orders you will receive," answered the aged officer. "Do so, and you will have no cause of regret. Hosiato, and the command of the vessel will be taken out of your hands. Let all lights be extinguished."

There was nothing else for the padrone to do but to obey, since he and his crew were powerless amidst so many armed and determined men; and in a few minutes the lugger's anchor was hoisted

